

Area 5, Central Texas
LMAZ—Rural Central Texas
 Tab 7 – Intervention Selection Form

Subpopulation: FMS AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMEN
 All Ages, HIV negative and positive individuals and their partners

RANKING: H

Name of Intervention	THE SISTA PROJECT (FACT SHEET PG. 29)
Risk Behavior(s)	UNPROTECTED SEX PRACTICES
Influencing Factor(s) or FIBs	SELF EFFICACY SELF ESTEEM RELATIONSHIP DEVELOPMENT INTERPERSONAL POWER DYNAMICS COMMUNICATION AND NEGOTIATION SKILLS PEER PRESSURE GROUP NORMS CULTURAL NORMS SOCIAL SUPPORT
Intended Immediate Outcomes	INCREASE CONDOM USE WITH PARTNERS NEGOTIATING CONDOM USE SKILLS SELF CONTROL SKILLS IMPROVE ETHNIC AND GENDER PRIDE PROVIDE SKILLS NECESSARY TO NEGOTIATE SAFE SEX BEHAVIORS
Type	GLI
Setting	COMMUNITY CENTERS
Is this intervention currently being provided in your planning area?	NO
Rationale for selecting this intervention:	INCREASED INFECTION RATE PER EPI-DATA IDENTIFIED BEHAVIORS NOTED IN NEEDS ASSESMENT

Area 5, Central Texas
LMAZ—Rural Central Texas

Tab 7 – Intervention Selection Form

San Angelo Intervention Only

SUBPOPULATION:

FMS AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMEN
FMS HISPANIC WOMEN
FMS WHITE WOMEN

RANKING: H

Name of Intervention .	Context framing to enhance HIV antibody testing messages targeted to AA women (pg 33)
Risk Behavior(s)	Not getting tested Unprotected sex
Influencing Factor(s) or FIBs	Perceived susceptibility Perceived severity Peer pressure Substance use Intentions Cultural and group norms
Intended Immediate Outcomes	Increase awareness of personal risk Encourage communication about condom use and AIDS with partners and friends
Type	GLI (groups of 2-5)
Setting	Rural women's health and reproductive care clinic
Is this intervention currently being provided in your planning area?	NO
Rationale for selecting this intervention:	Increased infection rate identified in epi-data Reported unsafe behaviors and reluctance to test in needs assessment

**Area 5, Central Texas
LMAZ—Rural Central Texas**

Tab 7 – Intervention Selection Form

San Angelo Intervention Only

Subpopulation: IDU AFRICAN AMERICAN MEN IDU HISPANIC MEN
 IDU AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMEN IDU WHITE MEN
 IDU HISPANIC WOMEN IDU WHITE WOMEN
 FMS AFRICAN AMERICAN MEN FMS HISPANIC MEN
 FMS AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMEN FMS HISPANIC WOMEN
 FMS WHITE WOMEN FMS WHITE MEN
 All Ages, HIV negative and positive individuals and their partners

Ranking: H

Name of Intervention	AIDS Community Demonstration Project (C-2)
Risk Behavior(s)	Sex without condoms Sharing non-sterile injection equipment
Influencing Factor(s) or FIBs	Self-efficacy Intentions Expected outcomes Perceived susceptibility Cultural norms Group pressure Peer pressure Social support Environmental facilitation (access to condoms and bleach kits)
Intended Immediate Outcomes	Increase condom use with main and non-main partners Increase cleaning of injection equipment
Type	Community level intervention (CLI)
Setting	Street settings, public sex environments, other community venues
Is this intervention currently being provided in your planning area?	NO
Rationale for selecting this intervention:	To reduce participation in high-risk behaviors for HIV by encouraging protective factors.

**Area 5, Central Texas
LMAZ—Rural Central Texas**

Tab 7 – Intervention Selection Form

San Angelo Intervention Only

Subpopulation: FMS AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMEN
FMS HISPANIC WOMEN
FMS WHITE WOMEN

RANKING: H

Name of Intervention	REAL AIDS PREVENTION PROJECT (RAPP) (C –13)
Risk Behavior(s)	Unprotected sex Multiple partners
Influencing Factor(s) or FIBs	Self esteem Self efficacy Environmental facilitation (access to condoms) Communication and negotiation skills
Intended Immediate Outcomes	Modify attitudes and beliefs about condom use Increase condom use Decrease partners
Type	CLI
Setting	Street, business, agencies, meeting places, residential
Is this intervention currently being provided in your planning area?	No
Rationale for selecting this intervention:	To reduce rated of HIV infection by reducing partners and increasing condom use

Area 5, Central Texas
LMAZ—Rural Central Texas
 Tab 7 – Intervention Selection Form
San Angelo Intervention Only

Subpopulation: FMS AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMEN

Ranking: H

Name of Intervention	ARREST PROGRAM AIDS RISK-REDUCTION EDUCATION AND SKILLS TRAINING ARREST PROGRAM (FACT SHEET PG –52)
Risk Behavior(s)	Risk-related sexual and drug use behaviors
Influencing Factor(s) or FIBs	Self esteem Self efficacy Peer pressure Illusions of invulnerability Communication and negotiation skills
Intended Immediate Outcomes	To increase HIV prevention knowledge and behavioral skills among adolescents
Type	GLI
Setting	Community
Is this intervention currently being provided in your planning area?	No
Rationale for selecting this intervention:	To increase self esteem To increase communication and negotiation skills Increase assertiveness skills Increase proper condom usage and condom usage; in general

Area 5, Central Texas
LMAZ—Rural Central Texas
 Tab 7 – Intervention Selection Form

Subpopulation: FMS AFRICAN AMERICAN MEN
 FMS HISPANIC MEN
 FMS WHITE MEN
 FMS AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMEN
 All Ages, HIV negative and positive individuals and their partners

RANKING: H

Name of Intervention	PROJECT RESPECT (C-11)
Risk Behavior(s)	UNPROTECTED SEX
Influencing Factor(s) or FIBs	SELF-ESTEEM SOCIAL SUPPORT RELATIONSHIP DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION/NEGOTIATION SKILLS PEER PRESSURE ATTITUDES GROUP NORMS PERCEIVED SUSCEPTIBILITY
Intended Immediate Outcomes	INCREASE CONDOM USAGE INCREASE TESTING
Type	GLI ILI (PREVENTION COUNSELING)
Setting	COMMUNITY CENTERS/STD CLINIC
Is this intervention currently being provided in your planning area?	PARTIAL
Rationale for selecting this intervention:	HIGH INCIDENCE OF UNPROTECTED SEX NOTED IN NEEDS ASSESSMENT DATA

Area 5, Central Texas
LMAZ—Rural Central Texas

Tab 7 – Intervention Selection Form

Bryan-College Station Intervention Only

Subpopulations: FMS Women African American– High Ranking

Name of Intervention	Be Proud! Be Responsible, (pg. 1-19, C)
Risk Behavior(s)	Sex without condoms Multiple sex partners
Influencing Factor(s) or FIBs	Perceived risk Skill building Social norms Knowledge Modeling
Intended Immediate Outcomes	Increase condom use Reduce number of sex partners
Type	Group level intervention
Setting	A local school on a Saturday
Is this intervention currently being provided in your planning area?	No
Rationale for selecting this intervention:	To reduce high-risk behavior in this population.

Area 5, Central Texas
LMAZ—Rural Central Texas

Tab 7 – Intervention Selection Form

Bryan-College Station Intervention Only

Subpopulations: FMS Women African American – High Ranking
 IDU Women White – High Ranking
 IDU Women African American– Medium Ranking

Name of Intervention	Behavioral Intervention to Prevent STDs Among Minority Women, (pg. 48, F)	
Risk Behavior(s)	Sex without condoms Multiple sex partners	
Influencing Factor(s) or FIBs	Perceived risk Skills building Self esteem Environment	Intention Self-efficacy Peer pressure
Intended Immediate Outcomes	Increase condom use Reduce number of sex partners	
Type	Group level intervention	
Setting	HIV/STD Clinic	
Is this intervention currently being provided in your planning area?	No	
Rationale for selecting this intervention:	To reduce high-risk behavior in this population. Targets low-literacy groups.	

Area 5, Central Texas
LMAZ—Rural Central Texas
 Tab 7 – Intervention Selection Form

Subpopulation: ALL SUBPOPULATIONS

Rankings: Same as the corresponding group in the selected HMAZ, LMAZ

Name of Intervention	Prevention Counseling/Partner Elicitation (PCPE)
Risk Behavior(s)	Substance use Sex without condoms Multiple partners
Influencing Factor(s) or FIBs	Perceived susceptibility Environmental facilitators (access to condoms and testing) Knowledge of STDs Group or Cultural Norms
Intended Immediate Outcomes	Increase proportion of HIV-infected persons who know their status Increase condom use Improve communication and negotiation skills Improve self perception of risk Provide access to condoms and testing Improve knowledge of STDs Reduce Number of sex partners
Type	Individual Level Intervention
Setting	Community based organization, STD clinics, other community-based locations
Currently provided?	Yes
Rationale for selecting intervention:	<p>Counseling, testing, referral and partner services have been recommended as an effective intervention for all populations in Texas. In the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's <i>HIV Prevention Strategic Plan Through 2005</i>, Goal 2 is to increase the proportion of HIV-infected people in the U.S. who know they are infected through voluntary counseling and testing. The CDC's objectives to meeting this goal support the inclusion of this intervention for all populations. These objectives include: improving access to voluntary, client-centered counseling and testing in high seroprevalance populations and increasing the number of providers who provide voluntary, client-centered counseling and testing. The core elements of this intervention include risk assessment, risk reduction plan, and the option to test for HIV either anonymously or confidentially.</p> <p>The Texas CPGs recommend the following strategies to promote PCPE:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Fact Sheet p. 31. <i>Culturally Tailored HIV/AIDS Risk-Reduction Messages Targeted to African-American Urban Women</i>. This 20-minute video increased the likelihood that women would view HIV as a personal risk, to request condoms, to talk with friends about AIDS, and to get tested for HIV. 2) Fact Sheet p. 34 <i>Context Framing to Enhance HIV Antibody Testing Messages Targeted to African-American Women</i>. This 25-minute video

Area 5, Central Texas
LMAZ—Rural Central Texas

	<p>emphasizes the personal losses from not testing. Women were more likely to get tested and to talk to partners about testing after this video.</p> <p>3) Single session HIV/AIDS informational education: basic informational sessions discussing risks, correct condom and bleach kit use, referrals and the like enhance participants willingness to test either during or after the session.</p> <p>4) Bar outreach: sustained, consistent presence in a bar type setting enhances testing. The specific outreach that is known to work consisted of weekly presence in the bar, with an informational table, with staff present and interacting with bar managers, performers and patrons for 2-4 hours at a time. Testing was conducted at the bar or referral made to a community-based organization. Staff gained the trust of all through their sustained efforts.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">pcpe</p>
--	---

Area 5, Central Texas
LMAZ—Rural Central Texas
 Tab 7 – Intervention Selection Form

Subpopulation: All **high priority** subpopulations, consistent with CDC Guidance, September 1997

Rankings: Same as the corresponding group in the selected HMAZ, LMAZ

Name of Intervention	Prevention Case Management (PCM)
Risk Behavior(s)	Multiple high risk behaviors consistent with HIV Prevention Case Management Guidance, September 1997 by the CDC Substance use Sex without condoms Multiple partners
Influencing Factor(s) or FIBs	Perceived susceptibility Fatalism Self Efficacy Peer Pressure Cultural group norms
Intended Immediate Outcomes	Increase condom use Decrease number of partners Increase Self Esteem Referral for new HIV positives into Early Intervention Programs Referral of HIV positives into more intensive Intervention Programs that address the Factors Influencing the Risky Behavior.
Type	Individual Level Intervention
Setting	Community based organization, STD clinics, other locations
Currently provided?	No
Rationale for selecting intervention:	<p><i>This intervention should target only high-risk individuals, whether HIV-positive or HIV-negative, with multiple, complex problems and risk-reduction needs.</i></p> <p>This intensive, client-centered prevention activity has the fundamental goal of promoting the adoption and maintenance of HIV risk-reduction behaviors. It is suitable for individuals seeking stability and regularity in their lives and/or individuals who are reaching an action step in dealing with health concerns. PCM should include 1) client recruitment and engagement, 2) screening and assessment of HIV and STD risks and medical and psychosocial service needs, 3) development of a client-centered prevention plan, 4) multiple session HIV risk-reduction counseling, 5) active coordination of services with follow-up, 6) monitoring and reassessment of client's needs, risks, and progress, and 7) discharge from PCM services upon attainment and maintenance of risk-reduction goals.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">pcm</p>